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Yale University
School of Forestry



PROPERTIES OF TROPICAL WOODS

Report No. 28

Progress on the Investigation of the Properties of Tropical
Woods for the Period July 1 to August 31, 1952

Project N6-ori-44, Task Order XV

Office of Naval Research
United States Navy

September 2, 1952
New Haven, Connecticut

PROPERTIES AND USES OF TROPICAL WOODS: REPORT NO. 28

Progress on the Investigation of the Properties of Tropical Woods for the Period
July 1 to August 31, 1952

This report is one of a series of bi-monthly status reports covering progress on the investigation of properties of tropical woods that is being conducted at Yale University, School of Forestry, in cooperation with the Office of Naval Research, United States Navy, under Contract N6-ori-44, Task Order XV (Project designation number NR-330-001).

Work since June 15 has been accelerated under the customary summer schedule. The staff has been expanded to 9 men employed on a full-time basis including one member of the faculty. Schedule will continue until September 15. Since the last report, a considerable amount of time was diverted from this project to complete the cutting up, packaging, and shipping to cooperating laboratories of material from logs of Yellow Sanders, a species currently under development testing as a part of Project NR-335-001.

I. Mechanical Properties

During the period covered by this report, testing of material in the green condition has been completed for all logs available in water storage. This represents testing during the past two months of material from 28 logs representing 13 species. The status of testing of unseasoned material stands currently at 268 logs representing 93 species.

Computations for material tested in the green condition have since the last report been completed on 19 logs. This brings the status of completed computations for unseasoned material to 244 logs representing 84 species.

During this period toughness tests have been completed for air-dry material representing 28 logs and green material representing 6 logs. Subsequent computations bring available toughness results abreast of progress in the general mechanical testing of unseasoned material.

Table 1 presents all results currently available for green testing which were not published in Tropical Woods No. 98. The status of air-dry testing and computing remains at 195 logs representing 59 species.

II. Physical Properties

Shrinkage. Studies of shrinkage for 33 logs from Surinam and Brasil are being completed. It is anticipated that all available unpublished results will be presented in the next progress report.

Decay Resistance. All available results of decay resistance tests have been previously published in either Tropical Woods No. 98 or Progress Reports Nos. 21 and 27. No material has since been removed from exposure. Material representing 20 logs is presently under exposure.

In the retest program using the soil technique, testing has been completed on all series for the species included in the pilot test. The species Buchenavia capitata and Dicorynia paraensis are to be the next species exposed in this program.

III. Seasoning Properties

Observations of the seasoning properties of 48 logs piled for drying one year ago have been completed. Results are being tabulated for presentation in a subsequent progress report.

TABLE 1. MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF TROPICAL WOODS IN THE GREEN CONDITION/1

Species and Source	Log Nos.	Moisture Content percent	Specific Gravity oven-dry vol.	Specific Gravity Green vol.	STATIC BENDING				
					Fiber Stress at Proportional Limit lb. per sq. in.	Modulus of Rupture lb. per sq. in.	Modulus of Elasticity 1000 lb. per sq. in.	Work to Proportional Limit in.-lb. per cu. in.	Work to Maximum Load in.-lb. per cu. in.
<u>Licaria cayennensis</u> Surinam	243	25.6	1.19	1.03	22,320	24,970	4,260	5.72	13.8
<u>Hymenaea parvifolia</u> Brazil	128	33.3	1.15	1.03	15,390	22,960	3,340	4.37	20.0
<u>Platymiscium Duckei</u> Brazil	157	31.1	1.08	0.94	16,680	22,320	3,020	5.13	—
<u>Tabebuia serratifolia</u> Brazil	396	66.6	1.07	0.94	13,080	21,690	2,530	4.82	33.3
<u>Manilkara Huberi</u> Brazil	133	42.0	1.11	0.93	13,280	21,160	3,200	3.00	12.4
<u>Ecclinusa</u> sp. Brazil	142	42.5	1.06	0.91	13,770	17,420	3,130	3.46	12.7
<u>Eschweilera subglandulosa</u> Surinam	73	42.1	0.99	0.83	8,360	15,870	2,760	1.43	19.4
<u>Tabebuia</u> sp. Brazil	134	51.9	0.94	0.83	13,340	21,290	2,540	3.94	17.0

Table 1 (cont'd.)

Species and Source	Log Nos.	Moisture Content percent	Specific Gravity Oven-dry vol.	Specific Gravity Green vol.	STATIC BENDING				
					Fiber Stress at Proportional Limit lb. per sq. in.	Modulus of Rupture lb. per sq. in.	Elasticity 1000 lb. per sq. in.	Work to Proportional Limit lb. per cu. in.	Work to Maximum Load lb. per cu. in.
<u>Eschweillera odora</u> Brazil	393,394, 395	52.7	0.96	0.81	8,940	14,380	2,420	2.04	9.8
<u>Licania macrophylla</u> Surinam	494	54.8	0.91	0.76	8,800	12,000	2,000	2.10	8.5
<u>Voacapoua americana</u> Surinam	250,499	46.8	0.87	0.76	12,820	15,380	2,470	3.84	14.7
<u>Licania macrophylla</u> Brazil	390,391, 392	47.3	0.90	0.75	10,090	15,500	2,490	2.34	11.2
<u>Mezillaurus itauba</u> Brazil	127	51.1	0.84	0.75	8,310	13,150	1,870	2.06	9.2
<u>Minquartia guianensis</u> Costa Rica	183	65.4	0.88	0.75	8,560	12,660	2,080	1.96	6.5
<u>Hymenaea oblongifolia</u> Brazil	158	48.9	0.84	0.74	8,720	14,620	2,170	1.81	12.9
<u>Aspidosperma desmanthum</u> Brazil	160	58.2	0.84	0.72	9,790	14,410	2,570	2.23	7.7

Table 1. (cont'd.)

<u>Species and Source</u>	<u>Log Nos.</u>	<u>Moisture Content</u>	<u>Specific Gravity</u>	<u>STATIC BENDING</u>				
				<u>Fiber Stress at Proportional Limit</u>	<u>Modulus of Rupture</u>	<u>Work to Proportional Limit</u>	<u>Load in.-lb. per cu. in.</u>	<u>Work to Hardness Load in.-lb. per cu. in.</u>
<u>Glycydendron amazonicum</u> Brazil	148	38.4	0.83	8,020 lb. per sq. in.	13,940 lb. per sq. in.	2,300 sq. in.	1.68 in.-lb. per cu. in.	11.8 in.-lb. per cu. in.
<u>Parinarium Rodolphii</u> Brazil	397,398, 399	60.3	0.83	9,060 lb. per sq. in.	14,760 lb. per sq. in.	2,660 sq. in.	1.77 in.-lb. per cu. in.	11.7 in.-lb. per cu. in.
<u>Astronium Lecointei</u> Brazil	152	41.1	0.79	8,890 lb. per sq. in.	13,140 lb. per sq. in.	2,290 sq. in.	1.93 in.-lb. per cu. in.	7.5 in.-lb. per cu. in.
<u>Ormosia paraensis</u> Brazil	125	74.1	0.77	9,710 lb. per sq. in.	13,510 lb. per sq. in.	2,060 sq. in.	2.75 in.-lb. per cu. in.	10.4 in.-lb. per cu. in.
<u>Goupia Elabra</u> Surinam	495,496	63.8	0.78	7,560 lb. per sq. in.	10,510 lb. per sq. in.	1,800 sq. in.	1.80 in.-lb. per cu. in.	6.9 in.-lb. per cu. in.
<u>Aspidosperma Duckei</u> Brazil	140	74.6	0.74	9,170 lb. per sq. in.	14,470 lb. per sq. in.	2,100 sq. in.	2.28 in.-lb. per cu. in.	10.0 in.-lb. per cu. in.
<u>Copaifera reticulata</u> Brazil	146	51.9	0.75	9,180 lb. per sq. in.	12,980 lb. per sq. in.	2,270 sq. in.	2.07 in.-lb. per cu. in.	9.9 in.-lb. per cu. in.
<u>Hymenolobium excelsum</u> Brazil	121,388, 389	70.0	0.72	9,800 lb. per sq. in.	14,610 lb. per sq. in.	1,950 sq. in.	2.96 in.-lb. per cu. in.	12.8 in.-lb. per cu. in.

Table 1 (cont'd.)

Species and Source	Log Moisture Nos.	Specific Gravity Over-dry vol.	Green vol.	STATIC BENDING			
				Fiber Stress at Proportional Limit lb. per sq. in.	Modulus of Rupture lb. per sq. in.	Elasticity per 1000 lb. sq. in.	Work to Proportional Limit in.-lb. per cu. in.
<u>Couratari pulchra</u> Brazil	122, 379	0.62	0.56	6,340	10,240	1,970	1.11
<u>Cordia Goeldiana</u> Brazil	382, 383	0.61	0.53	7,660	11,010	1,840	1.60
<u>Vitex orinocensis</u> Venezuela	338	0.58	0.53	5,270	8,400	1,310	1.22
<u>Cordia trichotoma</u> Brazil	403	0.56	0.50	6,180	9,600	1,420	1.54
<u>Sapium biglandulosum</u> Venezuela	V106, V112, V147	0.51	0.45	4,800	7,700	1,480	0.88
<u>Swietenia macrophylla</u> Brazil	380, 401	0.49	0.45	6,070	8,960	1,280	1.70
<u>Couratari pulchra</u> Br. Guiana	214	0.49	0.44	4,520	8,230	1,480	0.78
<u>Spondias mombin</u> Venezuela	V108, V117, V121	0.44	0.40	3,460	6,400	1,160	0.60

3.8

8.0

9.0

5.5

12.7

6.0

11.7

8.5

Species and Source	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO GRAIN									
	Fiber Stress at Proportional Limit	Crushing Strength	Modulus of Elasticity	Hardness		Compression Perpendicular to Grain	Tension Perpendicular to Grain	Shear	Cleavage	Toughness
				End	Side					
	lb. per sq. in.	lb. per sq. in.	per sq. in.	lb.	lb.	Stress at pro- portional limit lb. per sq. in.	lb. per sq. in.	lb. per sq. in.	lb. per in. of width	per specimen in.-lb.
<u>Licarie</u> <u>cavennensis</u> Surinam	14,680	16,620	4,900	2520	2340	4290	1280	1380	460	350.2
<u>Hymenaea</u> <u>parvifolia</u> Brazil	8,330	11,590	3,260	1780 ^{1/2}	3580	4620	1930	2740	670	234.0
<u>Platymiscium</u> <u>Duckei</u> Brazil	7,760	10,540	3,480	2040 ^{1/2}	3320	2940	490	1840	350	—
<u>Tabebuia</u> <u>serratifolia</u> Brazil	7,430	9,420	2,580	2750	3350	2500	1480	2340	690	—
<u>Manilkara Huberi</u> Brazil	8,920	10,570	3,480	2680	2800	2850	1430	2220	600	271.1
<u>Ecclinusa</u> sp. Brazil	8,640	9,270	3,260	1880	2030	2830	1120	1720	400	210.3
<u>Echneid lera</u> <u>subulaphulosa</u> Surinam	3,930	5,980	2,560	1950	2180	1380	960	1610	390	311.2
<u>Tabebuia</u> sp. Brazil	9,140	10,730	2,730	2410	2520	1780	1130	1970	500	316.4

Table 1. (cont'd.)

Species and Source	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO GRAIN									
	Fiber Stress at Proportion- al Limit	Crushing Modulus of Strength	Crushing Modulus of Elasticity	Hardness End	Hardness Side	Compression Perpendicular to Grain	Tension Perpendicular to Grain	Shear	Clawage	Thickness
	lb. per sq. in.	lb. per sq. in.	1000 lb. per sq. in.	lb.	lb.	Stress at pro- portional limit lb. per sq. in.	lb. per sq. in.	lb. per sq. in.	lb. per sq. in.	in.-lb in. of width specimen
<u>Eschweilera</u> <u>edora</u> Brazil	5,140	6,760	2,670	1610	1740	1770	870	1410	390	---
<u>Licania</u> <u>macrophylla</u> Surinam	4,990	6,050	2,020	1730	1760	940	830	1340	320	263.7
<u>Vouacapoua</u> <u>americana</u> Surinam	7,110	9,000	2,580	1540	1550	1870	940	1460	370	181.6
<u>Licania</u> <u>macrophylla</u> Brazil	6,160	7,060	2,640	1740	1740	970	820	1370	410	---
<u>Mezilaurus</u> <u>itauba</u> Brazil	4,970	6,700	2,100	1270	1610	1520	1200	1550	560	135.9
<u>Miconia</u> <u>guianensis</u> Costa Rica	4,570	5,400	2,210	1270	1510	1020	700	1510	430	181.2 ²
<u>Hymenaea</u> <u>oblongifolia</u> Brazil	3,510	6,360	2,170	1660	1960	1630	1130	2070	500	143.4
<u>Aspidosperma</u> <u>cameraria</u> Brazil	6,730	7,460	3,020	1530	1450	1100	980	1620	470	172.6

2-7 Table 1 (cont'd.)

Species and Source	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO GRAIN									
	Fiber Stress at Proportional Limit lb. per sq. in.	Modulus of Elasticity lb. per sq. in.	Hardness lb. lb.	Compression Perpendicular to Grain Stress at proportional limit lb. per sq. in.	Tension Perpendicular to Grain lb. per sq. in.	Shear lb. per sq. in.	Cleavage lb. per sq. in.	Touchmark in. of width specimen		
<u>Glycydendron</u> <u>amazonicum</u> Brazil	4,890	6,140	2,510	1540	1710	1140	1040	1660	470	164.9
<u>Peruvia</u> <u>rubra</u> Brazil	3,670	6,780	3,090	1580	1380	910	900	1340	440	—
<u>Actronium</u> <u>laccinated</u> Brazil	5,190	6,870	2,720	1110	1410	1040	1000	1510	470	157.0
<u>Ormosia</u> <u>paraensis</u> Brazil	5,200	6,530	2,310	1220	1350	1250	750	1430	340	141.7 ^{1/4}
<u>Goupia glabra</u> Surinam	4,270	5,460	2,260	1260	1240	960	920	1310	340	118.8
<u>Aspidosperma</u> <u>Duckei</u> Brazil	5,340	7,000	2,280	1500	1310	1070	860	1660	460	161.2
<u>Copaifera</u> <u>reticulata</u> Brazil	4,970	6,070	2,600	1300	1390	900	860	1300	460	204.5
<u>Hyampolobium</u> <u>excoelsum</u> Brazil	6,130	7,460	2,180	1640	1720	1360	860	1600	410	209.5

Table 1 (cont'd.)

Species and Source	COMPRESSION PARALLEL TO GRAIN					Compression Perpendicular to Grain Stress at pro- portional limit lb. per sq. in.	Tension Perpendicular to Grain lb. per sq. in.	Shear Cleavage Tension	
	Fiber Stress at Proportion- al Limit lb. per sq. in.	Crushing Strength lb. per sq. in.	Modulus of Elasticity per 1000 lb. sq. in.	End Side lb. lb.	Hariness lb. per sq. in.			lb. per sq. in.	lb. per sq. in. of width specimen
<u>Couratari</u> <u>pulchra</u> Brazil	4,280	4,890	2,160	940	820	590	580	1100	370 152.0
<u>Cordia Goddiana</u> Brazil	4,600	5,280	1,980	1070	1110	500	710	1150	310 223.0
<u>Vitex</u> <u>orinocensis</u> Venezuela	3,320	4,490	1,430	860	920	1220	720	1260	320 74.0
<u>Cordia</u> <u>trichotoma</u> Brazil	3,370	4,110	1,350	930	880	610	830	1050	340 —
<u>Sapium</u> <u>biglandulosum</u> Venezuela	2,470	3,200	1,610	650	520	560	500	890	270 96.8
<u>Sriotelma</u> <u>macrophylla</u> Brazil	3,830	4,340	1,370	770	790	670	630	1140	320 86.6
<u>Couratari</u> <u>pulchra</u> Br. Guiana	2,600	3,750	1,760	720	590	540	690	1040	250 103.2
<u>Spondias mombin</u> Venezuela	2,000	2,560	1,090	580	530	490	600	770	260 72.5

Table 1. (cont'd.)

NOTES: /1 Species arranged in order of decreasing specific gravity (green volume basis). Data represent all available results for green testing not previously published in Tropical Woods No. 98, June 1952. In many cases results include corrections of data presented conditionally in earlier Progress Reports.

/2 Hardness value limited by recurrent splitting under test.

/3 Air-dry results only available at present.

/4 Green results only available at present.

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